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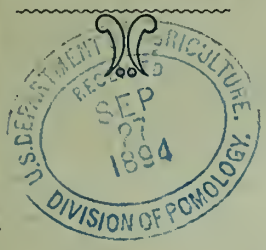
FALL 1894



SMALL FRUITS
A SPECIALTY

FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL TREES

WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST

OF

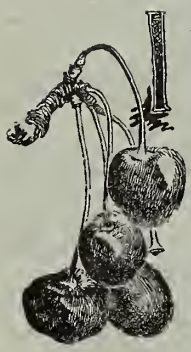
PLEASANT VALLEY NURSERIES

J. S. COLLINS' SON,

(ARTHUR J. COLLINS)

Burlington Co. Moorestown N. J.

To my Friends and Patrons.



I PRESENT you herewith my Catalogue for the fall of 1894, and, while thanking you for patronage bestowed on me heretofore, I trust to be again favored with your orders. My endeavor shall always be, as it always has been, to do all in my power to give satisfaction.

While I exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all trees, etc., true to label, and hold myself in readiness to replace all stock that may prove untrue to label free of charge or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and myself that my guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make me liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., concerning which claim may be made.

Shipping and Business Facilities.— Being within easy freighting distance of New York and Philadelphia, boxes or barrels of plants can be delivered to any of the main through freight lines or steamship companies in those cities at a very little expense. When sending goods by freight *via* New York city, we have them entrusted to the care of a careful forwarding and shipping merchant, who obtains the lowest rates, charging merely for the necessary cost of transfer. During cold fall weather or in the early spring, heavy boxes of plants or trees can be sent long distances by the fast freight or other freight lines. The express company at this place proves of service for lighter packages. Telegraph, post and money order offices also at Moorestown.

Packing and Shipping.— No charges are made for packing, etc., and in having it done we endeavor to look after the interests of the purchasers, and have plants or trees packed as lightly as is consistent with their safe transportation. All goods will be delivered free at the railroad or express office. If the plants are frozen when they are received, place them in a cellar or other damp place, or cover the packages with earth, and let them remain until perfectly thawed before unpacking, and the plants or trees will not be at all injured. Keep the roots moist while planting, and set the same depth the plant or tree grew before being dug up, except dwarf pears, which we plant six inches deeper. Do not have roots exposed to drying winds or the sun.

Prices and Quantities.— Our prices will be found, upon examination, to be about as low as reliable plants of the different varieties can be offered. Those contained in this Catalogue abrogate all other prices that have been previously published. The purchaser may select 6 plants or trees at half the dozen price, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Special attention is given to supplying the trade of dealers and agents, and of those wishing to plant 5,000, 10,000 or 50,000. Very low quotations can often be given, upon application, to those desiring to purchase largely.

Terms.— Cash, except by special agreement, or unless the purchasers are regular, well-known customers, who have settled former bills promptly upon presentation. If desired, goods can be sent C. O. D. (by express only), provided 25 per cent. of the amount of the bill is enclosed with the order as a guarantee of good faith.

Remittance may be made by post-office order on Moorestown, N. J. (*not Morristown*), or by check or bank drafts on New York or Philadelphia, made payable to our order; or by registered letter. Small amounts, of two dollars or less, can be sent safely in a letter sealed and plainly directed. Postage stamps can be sent for fractions of a dollar.

Rates of Postage.— All strawberry plants that are purchased at dozen rates, and grape vines at single rates, will be sent free of postage when we are so requested. Strawberry plants in larger lots can be mailed at the rate of 15 cents for 50, or 25 cents for 100. When the necessary postage is not added, then plants will be duly delivered to the express or freight company. No plants by mail at 1,000 rates.

Address

J. S. Collins' Son,

(ARTHUR J. COLLINS),

Burlington County, **Moorestown, New Jersey.**

SMALL FRUITS.

IT is scarcely possible to speak too strongly in advocating the culture of small fruits. The growing of this class of fruits is a benefit which conveys a two-fold blessing. It benefits the man who possesses the energy, enterprise and brain power necessary to win success in this calling, and it also benefits the community who become his patrons, and who enjoy rewards of his industry and enterprise. To the first it brings a pleasant occupation, the profit of which is far beyond the recompense of the ordinary tiller of the soil. To the community it brings wholesome, palatable, health-giving food. The grower of good fruit always finds a ready market at good prices, hence the advantage gained by obtaining the best plants, which, with good culture and management, will produce satisfactory results.

STRAWBERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES are one of the most popular of small fruits. They ripen early, before the markets are glutted with fruit, and early varieties, especially, command good prices. Whether you possess a farm of 100 acres or only a few feet, you should plant Strawberries for your own use at least. No one can thoroughly enjoy Strawberries which have been picked two or three days. It pays to have your own berry patch, be it ever so small.

The Strawberry delights in good, rich, moist soil, but will grow on any soil which is capable of raising good general crops. By planting early, medium and late varieties, the grower is supplied with fruit during the entire Strawberry season. Plants set in late summer or fall, under favorable circumstances will produce fruit the following season. They, however, must be planted early, in first-class soil.

There are two systems of planting largely followed; viz., "hill," and "matted row." Those who wish to grow large, fine fruit use the former, while if quantity is to be preferred to quality, the matted system is preferable. In hill culture, plant 15 inches apart each way in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys of 2 feet between them. For matted rows, plant one foot apart in the rows 4 to 5 feet apart, for varieties which make plants freely; for other varieties, 3 feet will answer.

It is well for all to test the new varieties for themselves, by setting a few plants, say a dozen or 25 of each sort; they can then judge for themselves which are best adapted to their soil, and do not have to depend upon the word of others, for the varieties which do well in one section of the country and in one climate may be a total failure somewhere else.

We make a specialty of Strawberry plants, and our beds for fall and spring of 1894–95 are first-class in every respect. We have planted largely, and will dig up whole beds if demand warrants it. The following prices are for plants dug after October 1.

Those marked (P.) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized.

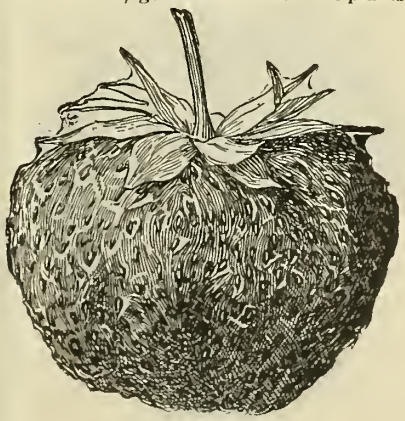
VARIETIES.

Beebe. The Beebe is a large, late berry. It is a good shipper on account of its firmness ranking better than Sharpless. The blossom is staminate, and remains on plant until the berries are ripe. Berry is light red and of mild flavor; good table fruit. The plants are strong, healthy growers and good runners. 50 cts. per dozen, 80 cts. per 100, $4 per 1,000.

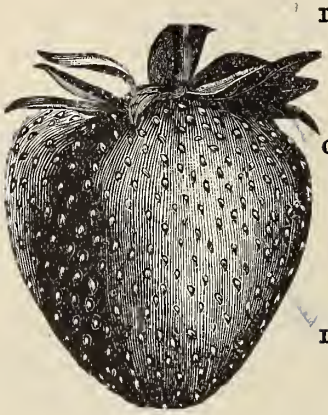
Chair's Early. Originated in Maryland. This is a very prolific berry; a great producer Berries of good size, color and flavor; not quite so firm as some; would be first-class for table use or near-by market. 40 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, $3 per 1,000.

Van Deman. Cross between Crescent and Captain Jack. This berry has been tested in all parts of the country by Experiment Stations, and has received much praise. The berries are large, conical, uniform and regular, deep glossy scarlet, firm, subacid; early. 60 c. per doz., $1 per 100, $5 per 1,000.

Henry Ward Beecher. A New Jersey seedling. Has not been tested here yet, but is claimed by its introducer to be of large size, firm, of high quality, sturdy and productive. Berries are large, irregular in shape, dark crimson, firm and of fine flavor; early. $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $35 per 1,000.



BEEBE.



DAYTON.

Dayton. Dayton is earlier and more productive than the Crescent. Is a strong, healthy, vigorous and upright grower, entirely free from rust, and its large foliage protects the blossoms from frost. In color darker than the Crescent; is solid, a good shipper, and of good quality. A first-class berry. 50 cts. per dozen, 80 cts. per 100, $4 per 1,000.

Greenville. The berries are of large size, good quality, medium texture, very productive; season medium to late; color very even and fine; flowers staminate; plants very vigorous and free from rust. "Taken as a whole, it is one of the very best among some 150 different varieties fruited at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station this season (1891). The Crescent is the only one equaling it in productiveness, while but but two excelled it in size"—JOHN W. CLARK, Horticulturist. 75 cts. per dozen, $1 per 100, $5 per 1,000.

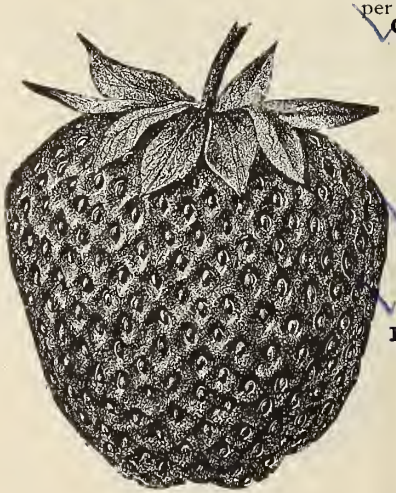
Iowa Beauty. This is a large, firm berry; of good quality, uniform it size and regular in form; a beautiful berry. Color bright crimson, exceedingly glossy. The plant is a vigorous grower, though not rampant, with a perfect blossom and an abundant yield. It requires thorough culture. Season medium. 50 cts. per dozen, 80 cts. per 100, $4 per 1,000.

Jucunda Improved. This large and attractive berry is a seedling of the old Jucunda, and an improvement on it. Besides possessing the good qualities of Jucunda, it surpasses it in vigorous growth of plant and entire freedom from disease. A very productive variety. 50 cts. per dozen, 80 cts. per 100, $4 per 1,000.

GREENVILLE.

Mary. (P.) We have not yet tested this variety, but the introducer speaks as follows; "The berries are uniformly of conical form with blunt apex, regular in size and shape, never cockscombed; deep crimson in color, and of a rich, high quality. Its great firmness and solidity render it of exceptional value for distant shipment." $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $35 per 1,000.

Shuster's Gem. (P.) This is a cross between the Crescent and the Sharpless, equaling the Crescent in productiveness, the Sharpless in size and vigor. Combining the best qualities of these valuable varieties, it must be a superior berry. The plant is a splendid grower, with bright, healthy foliage; produces large, regular berries; good for near-by market or for table use; only moderately firm, so that it is not a good shipper. It ripens with the Crescent, but continues later. 40 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, $3 per 1,000.



BUBACH NO. 5.

Crescent. (P.) This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned, even if a hoe has to be used. The berries are of medium size, rather tart, not as firm as some, but an excellent berry for a near-by market, on account of its great productiveness. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early. 25 cts. per dozen, 50 cts. per 100, $2 per 1.000.

Gandy. One of the best late berries. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular in size and shape; bright in color, hand. some and showy; quality good; season late. 40 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, $3 per 1,000.

Bubach No. 5. (P.) One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy, and the leaves will endure hot sun. It does not require petting of any sort, but produces berries of first-rate quality without much care. The berry is meaty, bright red color, moderately firm. It will pay to plant Bubach No. 5 for garden use or near-by market; mid-season. 40 cts. per dozen, 75 cts per 100, $3 per 1,000.

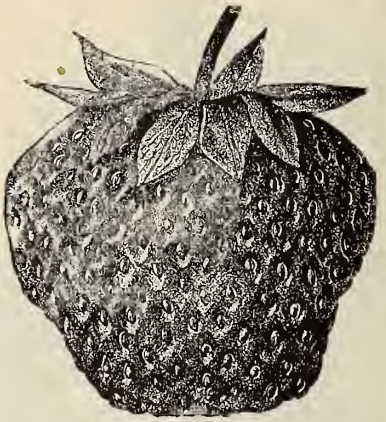
Timbrell. (P.) This is one of the latest Strawberries to ripen. It is productive, hardy, healthy; is a good shipper. Fruit large, of good quality. Plants grow in stools, making strong growth, of dark foliage. E. S. Carman, Editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, says: "Abundantly productive, of the first quality; large size, and having a characteristic form, which is fairly regular; is, besides, a firm berry. The vines are vigorous and hardy. I can hardly say too much in favor of this berry from one season's trial." 80 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000.

Haverland. (P.) Plant is a strong, healthy grower, free from rust. The smallest plants bear abundantly. Fruit long, large, light red, very attractive; moderately firm; ripens all over; season early. A very profitable berry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, $2 per 1,000.

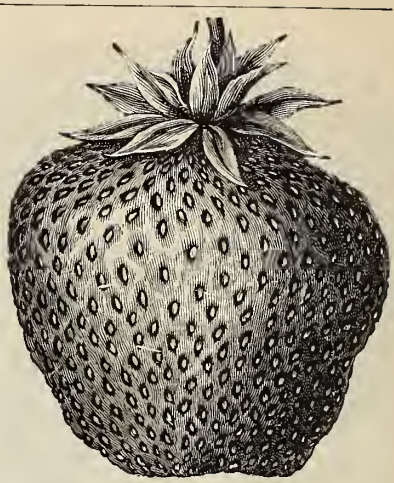
Michel's Early. This is an unusually early berry, ripening from a week to 10 days earlier than the Crescent. The berries are bright scarlet, conical in shape, regular, of excellent quality. It resists frost or drouth on account of its strong constitution; is also free from rust. This plant has so much polien that it is one of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts. Especially prolific in the south. 25 cts. per doz, 50 cts. per 100, $2 per 1,000.

Parker Earle. A very promising Strawberry. It is such a robust plant that it can endure hot, dry weather better than most varieties. It will thrive on light soil; is a good grower and cropper, the berries being large, firm, reddish, and in quality good; short neck; regular and uniform. Season early to medium. 75 cts. per doz., $1 per 100, $8 per 1,000.

harpless. For the best results, Sharpless requires heavy, rich soil. The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous; quite free from rust or blight. Fruit only moderately firm, of good quality, somewhat irregular, oblong, flattened at the top. Owing to large size, it pays well for near-by market; mid-season. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, $2 per 1,000.



SHARPLESS. (See page 3.)



JESSIE.

PRICES OF STRAWBERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Banquet	$1 00	$5 00	$35 00
Beauty	50	80	4 00
Beder Wood	50	80	4 00
Beebe	50	80	4 00
Belmont	25	50	2 00
Beverly	50	80	4 00
Bomba	60	1 00	5 00
Bubach No. 5 (P.)	40	75	3 00
Chair's Early	40	75	3 00
Charles Downing	25	50	2 00
Crescent Seedling (P.)	25	50	2 00
Cumberland Triumph	40	75	3 00
Dayton	50	80	4 00
Eclipse	50	80	4 00
Edgar Queen (P.)	50	80	4 00
Enhance	50	80	4 00
E. P. Roe	50	80	4 00
Farnsworth	50	80	4 00
Gandy	25	50	2 00
Gov. Hoard	40	75	3 00
Greenville	75	1 00	5 00
Haverland (P.)	25	50	2 00
Henry Ward Beecher	1 00	5 00	35 00
Iowa Beauty	50	80	4 00
James Vick	40	75	3 00
Jessie	40	75	3 00
Jucunda Improved	50	80	4 00
Kentucky	25	50	2 00
Lovett's Early	40	75	3 00
Manchester (P.)	40	75	3 00
Mary (P.)	1 00	5 00	35 00
Meek's Early	50	80	4 00
Miner's Prolific	25	50	2 00
Michel's Early	25	50	2 00
Muskingum	50	80	4 00
Oregon Everbearing	50	80	4 00
Parker Earle	75	1 00	8 00
Parry	40	75	3 00
Philip's Seedling	50	80	4 00
Pineapple	25	50	2 00
Saunders	40	75	3 00
Sharpless	25	50	2 00
Sherman	50	80	4 00
Shuckless	50	80	4 00
Shuster's Gem (P.)	40	75	3 00
Timbrell (P.)	80	3 00	20 00
Van Deman	50	1 00	5 00
Warfield (P.)	25	50	2 00
Woolverton	40	75	3 00

RASPBERRIES.

ROYAL CHURCH.

ANY ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards.

Red Raspberries, for field culture, should be planted in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows; for garden culture, 4 by 5 feet. The canes should be cut back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back on an average one-half their length. The old canes should be cut out after the freezes of winter.

Black caps are raised similar to the red varieties. They may be raised on a lighter soil than the red. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back about 3 feet.

Royal Church. This is a new Raspberry, which gives promise of merit. It originated in Ohio as a chance seedling. At the time it was discovered it was very large, surpassing in size the ordinary Raspberry, but on being cultivated, the size, vigor and productiveness increased, and it gives promise of being a wonderful berry. In form it is round, and appears to be a good shipper, being very firm; quality good; commands highest prices in the market. It has been widely tested and universally approved of. 15 cts. each, $1 per dozen, $6 per 100.

Superlative. The introducer says of it: "Large, conical, handsome, full red; flavor very fine; par excellence a dessert kind. Canes stout, supporting themselves; a very heavy cropper. We take great pleasure in recommending this splendid novelty, believing it to be, so far as we have tested it, a great advance on all existing sorts in this class. Hardy here (New York)." 40 cts. each, $4 per dozen.

Lovett. *The Rural New-Yorker* says of it: "Unlike the Gregg, which it nearly equals in size of berries, it is of ironclad hardiness, and is strongest in growth of cane of any, unless possibly the Ohio excepted. In enormous yield, it is without an equal. Add to these properties superior quality, jet black color, firmness and long life after gathered, adhering to the bush when ripe, and above all its earliness, * * * and we have in it what has so long been wanted, and a most valuable fruit. So far from regretting our outlay of $1,000 for the control of this berry, we now congratulate ourselves on our good fortune in securing it for that sum." 50 cts. per dozen, $2.50 per 100, $20 per 1,000.

LOVETT.

GENERAL LIST.

Cuthbert. This is the leading red Raspberry. It is very productive, a good grower, with large, healthy foliage; strong and hardy. The fruit is dark red, quite firm, of good quality. Season medium to very late. An excellent berry for field or garden use—a good shipper. 30 cts. per dozen, $1 per 100, $8 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. This is a yellow Raspberry, a seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and hardy. The berries are of large size, beautiful color and excellent quality. It ripens in midsummer, and continues in bearing a long time. An excellent garden berry. 50 cts. per dozen, $1.50 per 100, $10 per 1,000.

Marlboro. This is one of the largest of red Raspberries. It has a bright scarlet color, and is of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper. The canes are large and strong; foliage dark green; hardy, productive; ripens early. 30 cts. per dozen, $1 per 100, $8 per 1,000.

GREGG.

Gregg. This we consider the best late black cap. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower. On good soil and with proper care it produces profusely large berries, which are firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It is a profitable market berry. Season late. 30 cts. per dozen, $1 per 100, $8 per 1,000.

Japanese Wineberry. This plant has engaged a great deal of attention in the way of novelty. The fruit is borne in clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with purplish red hair, so thickly as to present the appearance of moss-rose buds. When the fruit matures this bud pops open and displays the fruit in all its beauty. In color this Raspberry is red, and its flavor has been highly extolled. 25 cts. each, $2 per dozen, $16 per 100, $100 per 1,000.

Souhegan and Tyler are similar — very early blackcaps. They ripen their entire crop in 10 or 12 days. The canes are hardy and vigorous; the foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. The fruit is good size, jet black, firm, and of good, sweet, pleasant flavor; good shipper. With us it has proved very profitable. 25 cts. per dozen, 90 cts. per 100, $7 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal. A very large berry, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, medium in firmness, and of such fine flavor that it is unrivalled for table use and for canning. The plant is hardy and very productive. Season late. 50 cts. per dozen, $1.50 per 100, $12 per 1,000.

PRICES OF RASPBERRIES.

The following varieties propagate from suckers and root cuttings.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Cuthbert	$0 30	$1 00	$8 00
Golden Queen	50	1 50	10 00
Hansell	25	90	7 00
Marlboro	30	1 00	8 00
Rancocas	25	90	7 00
Royal Church	15 cts. each	1 00	6 00
Turner	25	90	7 00
Superlative	40 cts. each	4 00	

The **CAP VARIETIES** propagate by layering the ends of the limbs in autumn, and not by suckers or root cuttings.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Beebe's Golden	$0 25	$0 90	$7 00
Caroline	30	1 00	8 00
Doolittle Improved	30	1 00	8 00
Gregg	30	1 00	8 00
Hopkins	30	1 00	8 00
Lovett	1 00	5 00	30 00
Mammoth Cluster	30	1 00	8 00
Ohio	30	1 00	8 00
Shaffer's Colossal	50	1 50	12 00
Souhegan	25	90	7 00
Tyler	25	90	7 00
Japanese Wineberry	25 cts. each	2 00	16 00	100 00

BLACKBERRIES.

OUR Blackberry plants are grown from root cuttings planted in the spring, and have cross roots (a piece of root on each side of the stem) which render them more desirable than sucker plants, which have only a side root. Culture same as for red raspberries.

Eldorado. This berry seems to be very hardy, not being injured in Minnesota; very productive, of fine quality, very sweet, without core. H. E. Van Deman, U. S. Pomologist, writes: "This is just what we want, and I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core, and are as sweet and delicious as any Blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. Since my boyhood, I have gathered wild berries in many states, * * * but never have I tasted anything to equal those specimens of Eldorado." 40 cts. each, $3 per dozen, $20 per 100.

Erie. This is a hardy variety, a vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. One hundred and two average-sized berries weigh one pound. 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000.

Wilson Early. Good market variety; berry very large, sweet, good. It is a prolific bearer. Early. 25 cts. per dozen, $1 per 100, $8 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. A strong, healthy grower; very early cropper; productive; fruit is of small size, of a bright, glossy black, and is a good shipper. Succeeds best with us on sandy soil. 25 cts. per dozen, $1 per 100, $8 per 1,000.

Lucretia Dewberry. This is the best of all Dewberries. Ripens as early as any Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet black, and of first quality. This is a very hardy berry, enduring the heat of Florida as well as the cold of Canada. Owing to its trailing habit, it is not liable to winter-kill. 40 cts. per dozen, $1.50 per 100, $10 per 1,000.

Early Cluster. Continues to be our most profitable market Blackberry. The berries are of medium size and of best quality, are melting, and have no hard core, as Wilson Early and some other sorts have. Buyers in market who get them once want them again. Ripens early, and produces whole crop in a short time. The bushes are hardy. It is also a regular annual bearer. 40 cts. per dozen, $1.50 per 100, $10 per 1,000.

Lovett's Best. The Lovett's Best Blackbery is large and exceedingly hardy. It ripens early, is productive, and entirely free from disease and double or rose blossom; strong, vigorous in growth of cane, good quality, jet black, permanent color, and fine appearance. Either for profitable market growing or for the home garden, it is an excellent berry. It has been fruited in almost every state in the Union, and its hardiness and other valuable properties conclusively proved by practical field results. $1 per dozen, $6 per 100, $50 per 1,000.

PRICES OF BLACKBERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Early Cluster	$0 40	$1 50	$10 00
Erie	75	3 00	20 00
Early Harvest	25	1 00	8 00
Kittatinny	50	1 50	10 00
Minnewaski	75	3 00	20 00
Ohmer	2 00	10 00	
Snyder	50	1 50	10 00
Stone's Hardy	60	1 75	12 00
Taylor	50	1 50	10 00
Wilson Early	25	1 00	8 00
Wilson Junior	50	1 50	10 00
Lovett's Best	1 00	6 00	50 00
Lucretia Dewberry—tips	40	1 50	10 00
Eldorado	40 cts. each	3 00	20 00

CURRANTS.

CURRANTS will grow and pay well, if planted on good, rich ground, and kept properly farmed. They begin ripening in raspberry season, and follow it several weeks. If desired, they may remain on the bushes several days after maturing, without injury to the fruit. If the Currant worm appears, use land plaster and Paris green while dew is on the leaves. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decay. Plant 4 feet apart in rows and 5 feet apart between rows.

Crandall. Claimed to be very productive and of large size. Highly esteemed for culinary purposes. It is a black Currant, but has no relation to or trace of the odor of the European black Currant. It originated in America—a native American. **1 year,** $1.50 per dozen, $10 per 100; **2 years,** $2 per dozen, $15 per 100.

North Star. An accidental seedling, probably of the Victoria; productive, hardy; berry is about the size of Cherry Currant, but bunches are very large; fruit less acid than the ordinary sorts. Somewhat resembles Red Dutch in flavor, but claimed to be superior to it. 50 cts. each, $5 per dozen.

Cherry. A large red Currant; bunches short; plants are very vigorous and productive. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $3.50 per 100, $25 per 1,000.

La Versailles. Very large; red; bunch longer than Cherry, which it resembles; handsome, productive. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $3.50 per 100, $25 per 1,000.

White Grape. Large; sweet, of good quality; white; plant is vigorous and productive. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $3.50 per 100, $25 per 1,000.

Black Naples. A black variety of large size. Very strong grower; productive. Good for jellies. **1 year,** 40 cts. per dozen, $1.50 per 100, $10 per 1,000; **2 years,** 50 cts. per dozen, $2 per 100, $15 per 1,000.

Knight's Improved. This is a Currant just lately brought to notice, although a grower near Indianapolis has 10 acres, half of which have been planted 15 years. From this patch he realized $3,400 in one year. These results have induced him to discard all other varieties and set more plants of Knight's Improved. **1 year,** $2 per dozen, $10 per 100.

Fay's Prolific. A strong, healthy grower; productive, bears early; fruit large, bright red, of good quality; less acid than the Cherry Currant, which it resembles. Suitable for jellies or for market use. **1 year,** $1.25 per dozen, $4 per 100, $30 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1,50 per dozen, $7 per 100, $50 per 1,000.

Victoria. A profitable late variety, bearing profusely long bunches of large berries. Fruit light red, of good quality. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $3.50 per 100; $25 per 1,000.

Red Dutch. An old standard variety, of good quality; less acid; productive; fruit medium size, bunches large; a profitable market berry. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $3.50 per 100, $25 per 1,000.

BUFFALO BERRY.

This is a very unusual shrub. In growth it is compact, and the leaves are silvery white. It fruits early, bearing in profusion rich clusters of crimson berries. These berries come on the bush in early summer, and continue on until fall and early winter. Before being touched by the frost they are very acid and unfit to eat, but freezing subdues this taste, and they become so rich that as a dessert fruit in winter they are delicious. Authorities pronounce the jelly made from these berries first-class. Buffalo Berry is of ironclad hardiness, and equally suited to the north or south. 25 cts. each, $20 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Culture same as for currants. A profitable crop when successfully grown.

Industry. An English variety. A strong, healthy, upright grower, productive and profitable; fruit dark red, large, and of good quality. Season early. **1 year**, $2.50 per dozen, $12 per 100; **2 years**, $3 per dozen, $15 per 100.

Downing. A vigorous grower, hardy and prolific. Fruit large, light green; good quality. Suitable for cooking or for market. **1 year**, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $40 per 1,000; **2 years**, $1.50 per dozen, $6 per 100, $50 per 1,000.

Red Jacket. The especial virtue of this Gooseberry is its claim of being mildew-proof. No trace of mildew has yet appeared, and it has been generally tested in the various states. It is a "native American;" foliage very good. The plant is very productive of fruit of best quality. Worthy of trial. **1 year**, 40 cts. each, $3 per dozen, $25 per 100; **2 years**, 50 cts. each, $4 per dozen, $35 per 100.

RED JACKET.

Smith's Improved. Large; pale yellow; sweet and of good quality; skin thin. Plant is a good grower; productive. **1 year**, $1 per dozen, 4$ per 100; **2 years**, $1.50 per dozen, $6 per 100.

Columbus. A new American seedling Gooseberry of the English type. Fruit large, oval in form; skin greenish yellow, smooth; flesh juicy, of fine quality. Plant a strong grower, and very prolific; foliage large and glossy, and has never shown a trace of mildew. **1 year**, 75 cts. each, $5 per dozen, $40 per 100.

Houghton. An old standard variety, very productive and reliable. Fruit light red, sweet and good. **1 year**, 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000; **2 years**, $1 per dozen, $4 per 100, $30 per 1,000.

Chautauqua. The bush of Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. Should not be planted closer than 4 by 6 feet. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy, and its bark green. Its fruit is beautiful light yellow, free from spines and hair; size often an inch in diameter; thick-skinned, but sweet and of fine flavor. Its fault is its tendency to mildew, but if planted in young orchards, and sprayed with sulphite of potassium, this tendency is overcome. Chautauqua attracted a great deal of attention at the World's Fair, excelling in size any other variety on exhibit, and equaling anything else in quality. $1.50 each, $12.50 per dozen.

ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES.

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES.

From William Falconer, in *The Rural New-Yorker:* "The shrub *Elæagnus longipes* is one of my special favorites. I have grown it for years, and the longer I know it the better I like it. It is a native of Japan, and belongs to the olive family of plants, and is perfectly hardy. As a garden shrub, it grows to a height of 5 feet or more, is bushy, and broad and thrifty; plant begins to bloom when 2 or 3 years old. The leaves are oval, oblong, green above, silvery beneath, and last in good condition all summer long, and are never disfigured by insect vermin. The flowers are small, silvery yellow, borne in great abundance, and in full bloom about the 6th to 10th of May. The fruit is oval, ⅝ of an inch or more long, very fleshy and juicy, bright red, and drooping on slender pellicles on the under side of the twigs, and borne in immense profusion. It is ripeabout July 4 to 10. We use the sauce as one would cranberries, and a delicious sauce it makes, especially for children; indeed, I like it so well that I have planted it in our fruitgarden as a standard crop, as one would currants."

Although grown in a small way in this country, this fruit has not until lately attained the popularity its value merits. July, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz., $20 per 100.

GRAPES.

GRAPES are planted anywhere and everywhere, to trail over the side of a house on arbors, sheltering paths, on fences, and in fact they are so easy of culture that even people who live in crowded parts of the cities may have them growing.

Agawam (*Rogers' No. 15*). Red, bunch shouldered, usually loose; fruit large; skin thick; flesh meaty, juicy, rich flavor; good keeper; vine strong, rank grower. Medium early. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $4.50 per 100, $40 per 1,000.

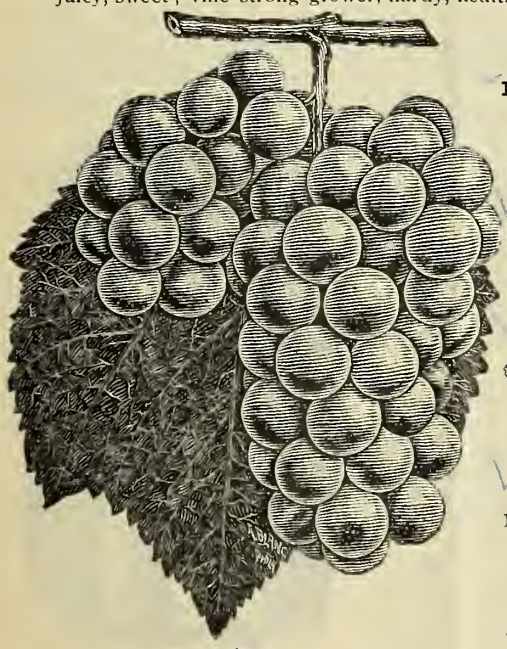
Brighton. Red; bunch medium to large, long, compact and shouldered; fruit medium; skin thin; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Medium early. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $4.50 per 100, $40 per 1,000.

BRIGHTON.

Catawba. Dark red; bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large; skin thick; flesh somewhat pulpy, best quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Late. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $4.50 per 100, $40 per 1,000.

Champion. Black; bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thick; flesh juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine very rank, vigorous grower, hardy, very productive. Very early. **1 year,** 40 cts. per dozen, $2 per 100, $18 per 1,000; **2 years,** 50 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 1,000.

Concord. Black; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large; skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet; vine strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Early. The standard market grape of America. **1 year,** 50 cts. per dozen, $2.50 per 100, $22 per 1,000; **2 years,** 75 cts. per dozen, $3.30 per 100, $30 per 1,000.



MOORE'S EARLY.

Delaware. Red; bunch small, compact; berries small; skin thin but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet; vine hardy, productive, moderate grower; requires good culture. Early. **1 year,** $1 per dozen, $7 per 100, $50 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1.25 per dozen, $8.50 per 100, $75 per 1,000.

Empire State. White; bunch medium long, compact; berries medium; skin thin; flesh good quality; vine strong grower, hardy, fairly productive. Season medium. **1 year,** $1.25 per dozen, $8 per 100, $60 per 1,000; **2 years,** $2 per dozen, $12 per 100, $80 per 1,000.

Green Mountain. Greenish white; bunch large and compact; berries small; skin thin; flesh tender, delicious; vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Season early. A very fine Grape. **1 year,** $4.50 per dozen, $35 per 100, $300 per 1,000; **2 years,** $5.50 per dozen, $45 per 100, $400 per 1,000.

Moore's Early. Black; bunch medium; berries large; skin thin; flesh sweet, good quality; vine moderate grower, healthy, hardy. Very early, and a most valuable market Grape. **1 year,** $1 per dozen, $6 per 100, $50 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1.50 per dozen, $10 per 100, $70 per 1,000.

Moore's Diamond. White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Early. **1 year,** $2 per dozen, $15 per 100, $125 per 1,000; **2 years,** $3 per dozen, $20 per 100, $175 per 1,000.

NIAGARA.

Niagara. White; bunch very large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; good shipper; flesh sweet and of good quality; vine vigorous grower, and very productive. Late, and hangs long on the vine after ripening. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $4.50 per 100, $40 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $6 per 100, $50 per 1,000.

Pocklington. Pale green; bunch large, hard, very compact; berries very large; skin thick; flesh juicy, sweet, a little foxy; vine moderate grower, healthy. Late. **1 year,** 75 cts. per dozen, $4 per 100, $30 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1 per dozen, $6 per 100, $50 per 1,000.

Worden. Black; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large; skin thin; quality good; vine a good grower, hardy. Medium. Said to be much better than Concord. **1 year,** $1 per dozen, $4 per 100, $30 per 1,000; **2 years,** $1.50 per dozen, $6 per 100, $50 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS.

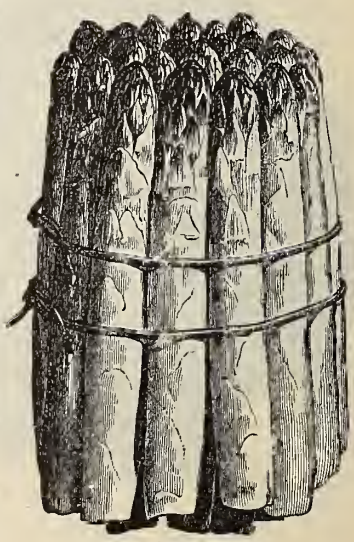
ASPARAGUS usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soils to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from fifteen to twenty years, selling at from $100 to $400 per acre, usually about $250 per acre. In preparing Asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 ro 5 inches under ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Cultivate well at first; afterwards only early in the spring, and in July or August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, 5 or 10 bus. per acre, is a good fertilizer; give good top-dressing of stable manure in November.

My stock of Asparagus roots for this fall and next spring is very large, and I am prepared to make special quotations on large orders.

Palmetto. Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality; early, and much larger than any other; very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. **1 year,** 40 cts. per 100, $2,50 per 1,000; **2 years,** 50 cts. per 100, $3 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently, and brings the highest price. **1 year,** 20 cts. per 100, $1.50 per 1,000; **2 years,** 30 cts. per 100, $2 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. This is the finest Asparagus ever offered for sale, being much larger and earlier than any other. When placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it while all others are a drag. **1 year,** 40 cts. per 100, $2.50 per 1,000; **2 years,** 50 cts. per 100, $3 per 1,000.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is usually in great demand for pies, sauce, etc., especially on account of its earliness. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2½ feet distant in rows. Set plants about one inch below the surface. Its growth may be hastened in the spring by inverting barrels over the plants.

Myatt's Linnæus. Early, large, tender, good quality. 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000.

Victoria. 75 cts. per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000.

HORSE-RADISH SETS.

25 cts. per dozen, 75 cts. per 100, $2 per 1,000.

DWARF JUNEBERRY.

Resembles the currant in growth and habit; is hardy and easy of culture. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is similar to the swamp huckleberry in appearance and quality, being bluish black in color when ripe. Its flavor is rich, subacid, delicious, and when cooked is truly excellent. It is a very profuse bearer, and matures in June. 15 cts. each, $1 per dozen, $10 per 100.

DWARF JUNEBERRY.

CUTTINGS AND CIONS

FOR ROOTING AND GRAFTING.

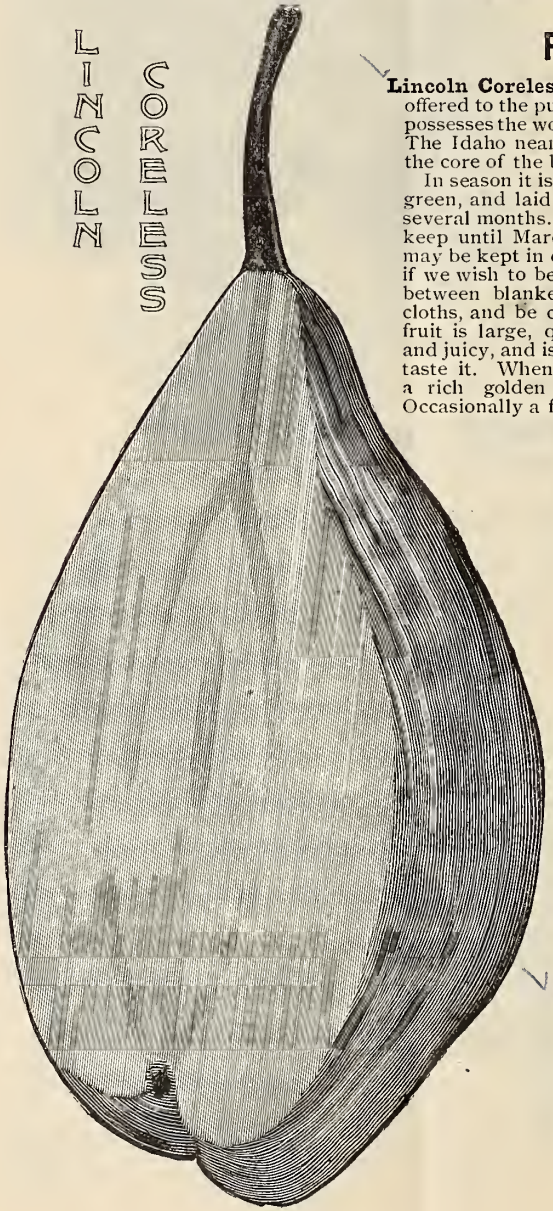
	Dozen	100	1,000
PEARS—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	$0 30	$0 75	$5 00
Japan Golden Russet	1 50	10 00	
Vermont Beauty	1 50	10 00	
Fitzwater	1 00	5 00	
Bessamianka	1 00	5 00	
Lincoln Coreless	5 00		
APPLES—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	25	75	4 00
Garfield	1 00	7 50	
QUINCES—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	50	1 00	8 00
PEACHES—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	50	1 50	10 00
PLUMS—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	50	2 00	15 00
CHERRIES—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	75	2 00	15 00
CHESTNUTS—6 inches.			
Japan Mammoth	1 00	2 50	20 00
Paragon	2 00	5 00	40 00
Numbo	2 00	5 00	40 00
GRAPES.			
Concord, Champion, Pocklington, Niagara, Moore's Early		75	2 00

Root Grafts on whole French Pear roots of the leading varieties of Pears, $3 per 100.

FRENCH SEEDLINGS and STOCKS (Imported)—for budding or grafting.	Per 1,000
French Pear Seedlings No. 1	$10 00
Angers Quince No. 1	13 00
Angers Quince No. 2	9 00
Mazzard Cherry	6 00
Mahaleb Cherry	5 00
Myrobolan Plum Stocks	10 00
Apple Seedlings	6 00
Japan Pear Seedlings No. 1	10 00

FRUIT TREES.

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.—Purchasers should appreciate this plan. Packing often costs from one to five cents per tree.



PEARS.

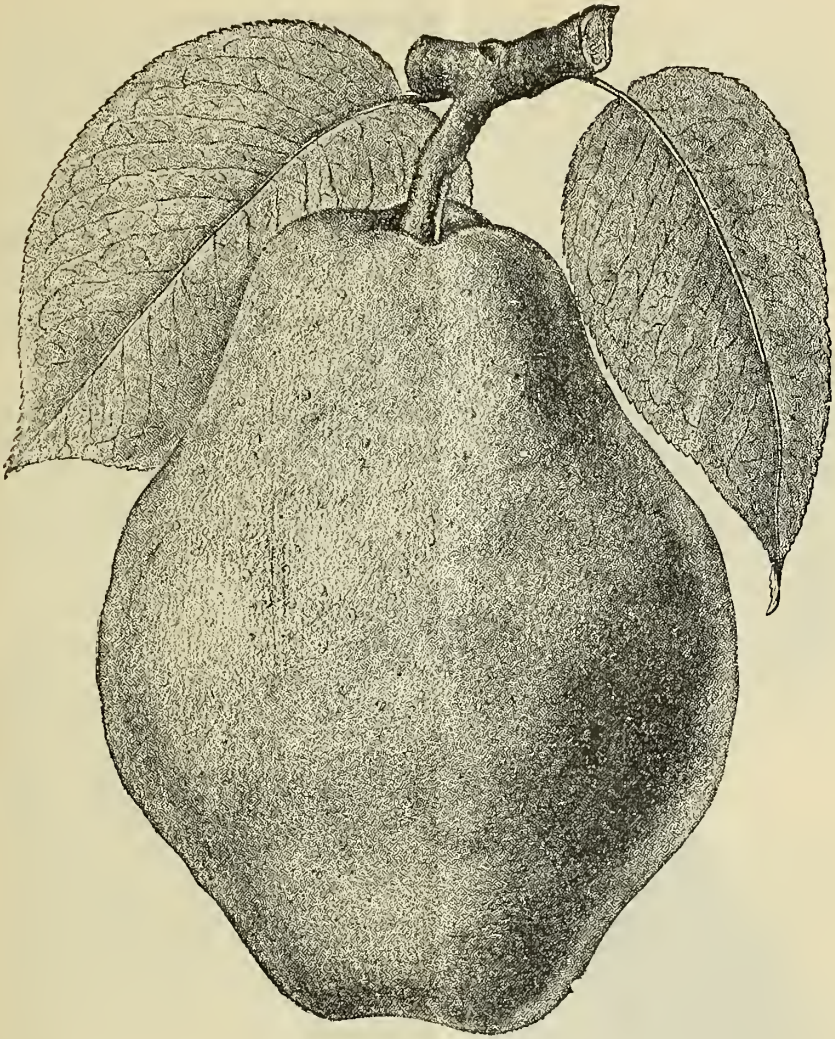
Lincoln Coreless. Among the many new Pears offered to the public, there is none but this which possesses the wonderful quality of being coreless. The Idaho nearly approaches it in this respect, the core of the latter being very small.

In season it is late, and the fruit is picked when green, and laid away to ripen. It will keep for several months. Specimens have been known to keep until March in an ordinary cellar. They may be kept in dark, cool rooms or in closets, or if we wish to be very choice of them, place them between blankets or wrap them in soft woolen cloths, and be careful not to bruise them. The fruit is large, quality very good, rich, luscious and juicy, and is pronounced excellent by all who taste it. When the Pear is ripe, the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh is yellow. Occasionally a few seeds are found, but I think a core has never been seen.

The trees are strong, healthy growers, which grow heavy and stocky, enabling them to hold the fruit well; in growth, equal to the Kieffer. They are hardy, enduring the same climate that Bartlett will. The young trees are clean and healthy, and very thrifty growers. The wood is dark, the foliage deep, glossy green, healthy, and entirely free from blight, leaf-rust or mildew.

This Pear originated in Tennessee, where the mother tree, being 60 years old, is still standing, and has borne fruit yearly. 1890 was a poor fruit year; orchards with fairly good care yielded little or no fruit; yet, the original tree of Lincoln Coreless, standing in an open field and with no care whatever, produced specimens from which our plate was made. Dormant buds, 20 cts. each, $10 per 100; **1 year,** 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, $15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, $25 per 100; **2 years,** 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, $50 per 100.

Seneca. New; not yet fruited here. Claimed by its introducer to be a strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower. Fruit yellow, with bright red cheek. Quality good, rich, melting, sprightly; season immediately after Bartlett. Worthy of trial. 2 to 3 feet, $1 each, $10 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, $1.50 each, $15 per dozen.



KIEFFER.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous, and is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and is a good variety for table or for market. Skin deep yellow, orange yellow in the sun, with a few patches and nettings of russet and many brown russet dots. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, half-melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand Pear. Ripens all of October and part of November. Begins to bear at three years. Trees 10 years old will produce 10 bushels of fruit. Kieffers last fall brought $2 per bushel, wholesale. As a fall Pear, there is no variety which has given such profitable returns. The Kieffer is very productive, and often the fruit has to be thinned early in the season to keep the limbs from breaking. The small Pears thus taken off can be ripened, and command fair prices.

It is not a good plan to plant a solid orchard of Kieffer, as the pollen does not properly fertilize. We would recommend every tenth row planted with varieties which blossom at the same time, such as LeConte, Smith's Hybrid, Garber, etc. We were among the first to recommend and plant this valuable Pear, and now have many acres in bearing, and can say that this Pear will do all we have claimed for it. Any family in our latitude or south of here can, by having a few trees, enjoy the fruit from October 1 to January 1. But to have these Pears good, they must be picked from the trees and laid carefully in a dark drawer or room, and will ripen better yet if placed between woolen blankets in

KIEFFER PEAR, continued.

a cool room, and left until mellow. Pick some from the tree every week from September 15 to November 15, and lay away as above until mellow, and you will find them delicious.

Vermont Beauty. This is an attractive Pear, from the fact that in color it is bright yellow, with a vivid red blush on one side. The quality is good, somewhat resembling Seckel, being juicy and sweet. It, however, is much larger than Seckel. This Pear originated in Vermont, and is very hardy. So far, entirely free from blight. Very valuable. **1 year,** 2 to 3 feet., 25 cts. each, $20 per 100; **2 years,** 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, $30 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, $35 per 100.

Le Conte. Fruit large, bell-shaped; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable. Is of same strain as the Kieffer, and equal to it in growth and productiveness; ripens about two months earlier. Although the quality is not equal to the Kieffer when properly ripened, yet it is rated by good judges equal to the California Bartlett. Half the merits of this Pear depend upon the ripening. **1 year,** 3 to 4 feet, 22 cts. each, $18 per 100, $150 per 1,000; **2 years,** 5 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, $25 per 100, $200 per 1,000.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, rich flavor, melting; very popular; good grower. July and August.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; very good; attractive, red cheek; good grower. July.

LE CONTE.

Japan Golden Russet. A distinct variety, imported from Japan. Of good growth and luxuriant foliage—so much so that for ornamental purposes alone it would be an acquisition—but the fruit is said to be crisp, juicy, sweet and excellent for canning. It appears to be a reliable annual bearer, producing fruit profusely. No instances of blight have been noted yet, and it seems to be quite hardy. On account of its uniform, perfect apple shape, it has been suggested that this may be a hybrid between the apple and the Pear. The fruit hangs in such thick clusters that if not thinned the tree will not increase in growth very rapidly; therefore, this tree is nicely adapted to small lots, and can be planted closely together. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, $4 per dozen, $30 per 1,00; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, $5 per dozen, $40 per 100.

Comet. We were the first to offer this very valuable early Pear. Tree a strong, sprawling grower; fruit medium to large, very attractive; skin bright yellow, with vivid red cheek. The quality is not as good as some others, and the fruit decays soon after maturing; but owing to its showy appearance it sells readily, and commands good prices.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; very good; tree a moderate grower. June 1.

Osband's Summer. Small; good; fine grower. July 1.

Seckel. Small, but very good; tree stout, slow grower; good family Pear. August.

Howell. Medium; rich and juicy; fine fruit; good bearer; tree open grower. August.

Belle Lucrative. Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; an abundant and regular bearer. July and August.

Sheldon. Large; round, russet; good. Aug.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting; an abundant and regular bearer. Sept.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; melting; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree a stout grower. September and October.

Lawrence. Medium; melting, rich; tree a good grower. September and October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored; tree a good grower. August and September.

Early Harvest. Medium; very showy; quality poor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. July 1.

Onondago. Large; melting, well flavored. September.

Buffum. Small; russet; quality medium; tree a thick, stocky grower and an abundant and regular bearer. September.

Idaho. Large, handsome; core small; skin golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh melting, juicy. Season, September to October. Has withstood temperature of 30 degrees below zero.

Bessamianka. A Russian variety. Very hardy; quality good, being tender and juicy. Season, September.

☞ We can furnish any of the standard varieties of Pears, but space will not admit of description of all,

2 to 3 feet	20 cts.	each,	$15	per 100,	$120	per 1,000.
3 to 4 feet	22 cts.	"	18	"	150	"
4 to 5 feet	25 cts.	"	20	"	175	"
5 to 6 feet	30 cts.	"	25	"	200	"

DWARF PEARS.

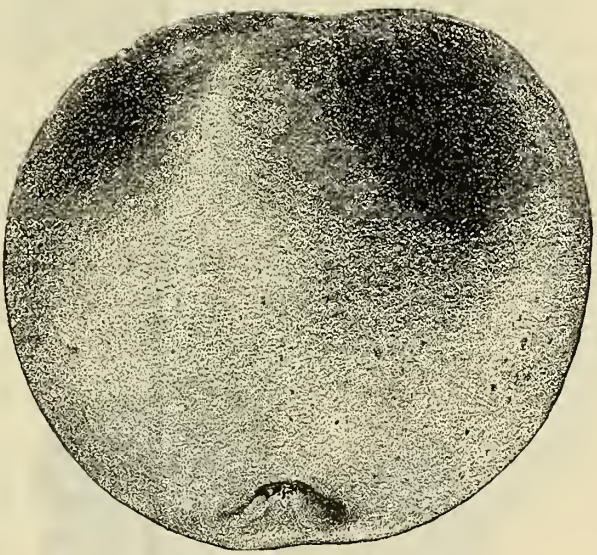
25 cts. each, $20 per 100, $150 per 1,000.

APPLES.

NO farm is complete without an Apple orchard, even if it contains but a few trees, and one should be planted for homeuse, if not for market. As a rule the Apple tree is as hardy as most of our native forest trees, and any soil that will produce good crops of grain and potatoes will be found to be adapted to the growth of healthy and vigorous Apple trees. We think it pays to plant Apple trees. Plant 30 feet apart; 48 trees per acre. We can furnish any of the general sorts of Apples, but space will not allow us to describe them all.

2 years, 4 to 5 feet	12 cts. each,	$9 per 100,	$80 per 1,000.
2 years, 5 to 7 feet	15 "	12 "	100 "

Garfield. This valuable new Apple originated in Ohio several years ago. Seedling of Rome Beauty. Fruit has a beautiful flushed cheek, blending into soft lemon yellow; good size and quality. Tree healthy, productive; good keeper. Worthy of trial. 30 cts. each, $3 per dozen, $20 per 100.



GARFIELD.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; tender, sweet. Early.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; tender. Early.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Good size; yellow, striped red; juicy, subacid, rich.

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; tender, rich. Fall.

Gravenstein. Large; striped, beautiful; tender. Fall.

Maiden Blush. Large; beautiful, blush cheek. Summer.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome, striped; valuable, late keeper. Winter.

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, rich. Winter.

Grimes Golden. Good size; yellow; of high quality; very productive. Winter.

King of Tompkins County. Large; striped red and yellow; one of the best. Winter.

Newtown Pippin. Long keeper; quality excellent. Winter.

Northern Spy. Large; striped; mild, subacid, tender, good flavor. Winter.

Roxbury Russet. Large; russetted; crisp, good. Winter.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy, good acid. Winter.

Rambo. Medium; tender, juicy, mild flavor. Winter.

Wealthy. Large; red; subacid. Winter.

Walbridge. Medium; handsome, striped red; hardy, good. Winter.

Gano. Attractive, flesh pale yellow; tender, mild, subacid; good keeper. Winter.

Yellow Transparent. Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; rather acid; very early.

Hagloe. Large; mealy; early to medium; productive, profitable; good cooking Apple.

Orange Pippin. Good size, golden yellow; productive, profitable. Medium.

Parry White. Medium; white, thin skin; profitable, early.

Fallawater. Large; greenish yellow; productive, good keeper, profitable. Fall.

Smith's Cider. Medium; greenish white, striped with red; productive. Fall.

Cooper's Redling. Large; red, showy; acid, good keeper; productive, reliable. Fall.

CRAB APPLES.

20 cts. each, $15 per 100.

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; popular. October.

Transcendent. Large red; showy; excellent and very handsome. September and October.

Whitney's No. 20. Glossy green; firm, juicy, pleasant; great bearer. A very fine market sort. August.

Yellow Siberian. Large; beautiful golden yellow. September.

Red Siberian, Transcendent, Chicago, Marengo,
Lady Elgin, Hyslop, Orien, Whitney No. 20.

CHERRIES.

CHERRIES will thrive on most any soil not springy or wet. The trees should be planted about 20 feet apart; very little pruning is necessary.

4 to 6 feet	25 cts. each,	$20 per 100,	$160 per 1,000.
3 to 4 feet	20 "	16 "	120 "

HEART AND BIGARREAU SWEET VARIETIES.

Black Tartarian. Large; black, heart-shaped; tender, sweet, good. June.
Governor Wood. Light yellow; tender, rich, delicious; very fine, productive. June.
Ox Heart. Large, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich, excellent.
Napolean Bigarreau. Fruit largest size; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy, good flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. July.
Yellow Spanish. Large; heart-shaped, pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor. Tree vigorous, productive. July.

DUKE AND MORELLO SOUR VARIETIES.

Early Richmond. Medium; red; productive; acid. Middle of June.
Olivet. Deep red; tender, rich, subacid; good bearer.
Montmorency. Large; bright red; sour; late, valuable. July.
May Duke. Large; red; rich, good. June to July. Very fine.

THE IMPROVED DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

This is a shrub, which originally grew wild in the mountains. The fruit has been greatly improved by cultivation, and is claimed to be, when fully ripe, the best fruit of its season. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. Its flavor is similar to the sweet Cherries. The introducer says: "I could sell wagonloads of these Cherries at 10 cents per quart. I have kept two hundred of these trees which I intend to sell to reliable parties who desire them for testing. The young trees I have are one year from seed. I have had them loaded down at two years of age from seed. They never failed to bear fruit every year; late frosts never affect them; the tree is entirely hardy; it has endured 40 degrees below zero without injury; ripens when all others are gone; would grace any lawn when in blossom; the fruit is more easily pitted than other Cherries."

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

Alex. Shaw, Secretary Colorado State Bureau of Horticulture, says: "I regard it as a very valuable adjunct, worthy of culture. I have eaten of the fruit, and in the form of jellies and marmalades, and pronounce it good." The shrub is hardy, and a good bearer at two years old. 40 cts. each, $4 per dozen, $30 per 100.

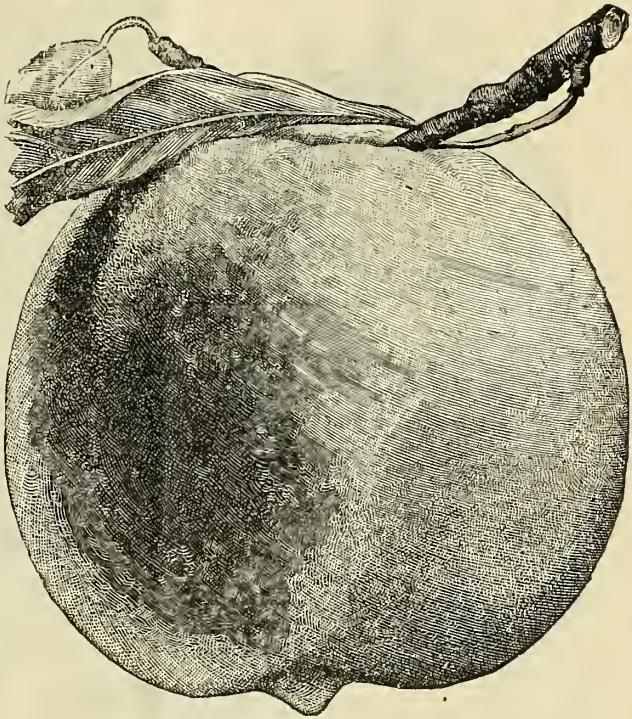
FIGS.

SOUTH of Virginia the Fig may be grown in the open ground, without any winter protection, but with proper care this fruit may be grown in most of the northern states. A sheltered situation should be chosen. The soil should be light, not too rich. Do not cultivate after the middle of August. As the wood is pliable, lay the bush on the ground and cover with a few inches of soil and litter for the winter. Figs may also be grown in tubs or boxes, and wintered in the cellar. If the tree drops its fruit, give it more water; if the growth is rank and fruit small, give it less water. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen.

PEACHES.

A SANDY loam, with a clay or gravelly subsoil, is the best ground for a successful Peach orchard, but any well drained land of even moderate fertility is suitable. Plant 20 feet apart each way, 108 trees to the acre. The holes should be dug sufficiently large to admit the roots without crowding, and the trees should be set to about the same depth they were in before transplanting.

There is very little difference in time of ripening or quality of the Waterloo, Amsden June, Alexander, Saunders, Downing, Wilder, Dyer's Red June, Governor Garland and Shumaker. All are white, with red cheek, or are red Peaches as a rule, cling, until Early Crawford, including which and all later are free, except where stated to the contrary, and all are red or white, unless marked Y for yellow. We are now making a specialty of raising Peach trees, and offer a splendid lot grown from natural seed, produced from Tennessee, grown on land never before occupied by Peach trees, healthy, vigorous, carefully budded, true to name.



CROSBEY.

Crosbey (*Excelsior.*) New, not yet fruited here. It is claimed by its introducer to be of almost ironclad hardiness, an enormous bearer, producing highly colored fruit, of bright yellow color, medium size, fine quality, freestone, with small pit. Season after Early Crawford and before Late Crawford, or about with Oldmixon. We think it worthy of trial. 50 cts. each, $5 per dozen, $40 per 100.

Champion. We believe the Champion will be one of the most popular Peaches in the future. It is a very early bearer, season at its home in Illinois being August 5. In size it is large, and in color white, with red cheek. Its flavor is delicious, the flesh being sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. The introducer says: "But the crowning event in the history of this great acquisition was the production of a full crop in 1890, when the Peach crop was a universal failure. * * * * During the winter of 1887-8, the Champion withstood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero, and produced an abundant crop the following season." 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, $2 per dozen, $15 per 100.

Elberta. Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling; an excellent shipping variety. Freestone. Ripe middle of July

Lovett's White. A late white Peach, claimed to have all the merits of Late Heath Cling; also a more abundant and regular bearer, more hardy and of better quality. Color creamy white. Season late.

LIST OF PEACHES.

First-class, 4 to 6 feet	$6 per 100,	$50 per 1,000.	
" 3 to 4 "	5 "	40 "	
" 2 to 3 "	3 "	27 "	

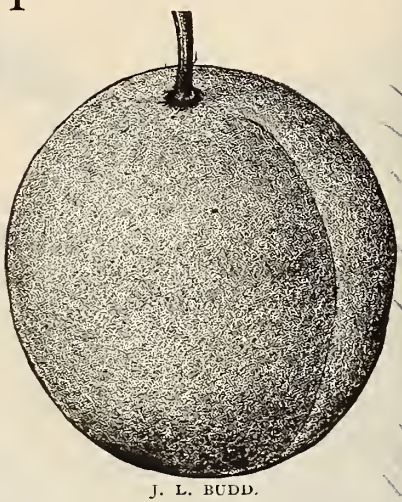
EARLY. Waterloo, Alexander, Amsden June, Early Rivers.

MEDIUM. Troth's Early, Early York, Mountain Rose, Foster, Early Crawford (Y), Reeves' Favorite (Y), Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Fox Seedling, Ward's Late (Free).

LATE. Globe, Late Crawford (Y), Wager (Y. M.), Beer's Smock, Lemon Cling (Y), Morris White, Salway (Y), Late Heath Cling, Bilyeu's Late.

APRICOTS.

THIS is a delicious fruit, resembling the peach; it, however, has a thin, smooth skin. Ripens early. Trees should be planted 15 feet each way. Culture same as for peaches.



J. L. BUDD.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

First-class, 1 year, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100.

Alexander. Large, oblong; yellow and red; sweet; one of the best. Season, July 1.
Gibb. Medium size, yellow; subacid, rich, juicy. Season, June 20.
Catherine. Vigorous and productive; fruit medium size; yellow; subacid, good. Season July 20.
Alexis. A good cropper; fruit yellow, with red cheek; large; rich, luscious. Season, July 15.
Nicholas. A good cropper; fruit white, sweet; medium size. Season, July 10.
J. L. Budd. Large size; white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, fine; best late variety.

JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan Apricots are said to excel American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardiness and quality. 50 cts. each, 3 for $1.

Hubbard. Large; yellow; prolific.
Gold Dust. Large; yellow; very good.
Bengoume. Very large; yellow, beautiful.

NECTARINES.

30 cts. each, $3 per dozen, $15 per 100.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, with patches of red; sweet and good, rich flavor. Clingstone. Early autumn.

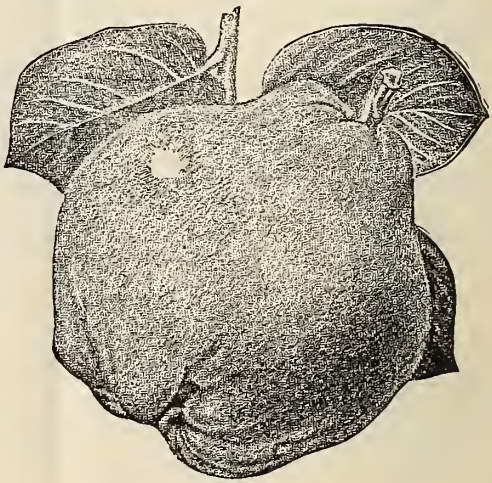
Orange, Pitmaston's, Elrupe, Boston.

QUINCES.

QUINCES are easily grown, and will thrive best on good, rich, moist land. Fertilize freely. A peck of leached ashes heaped around the trees is a valuable assistant in preventing borers from injuring the roots. Plant 12 feet apart, 302 trees per acre.

4 to 5 feet . . . . . 25 cts. each, $18 per 100, $150 per 1,000.
3 to 4 feet . . . . . 20 " 15 " 120 "

Champion. Hardy, prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow, tender; excellent for cooking.
Meech Prolific. Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow, showy; good for cooking.
Orange. Large, golden yellow; good quality, profitable.
Rae's Mammoth. Tree a strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive.



CHAMPION.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

THE Kaki or Japan Persimmon is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. For market, this delicous fruit has the merit of shipping well and keeping long. Wherever it is known it meets ready sale.

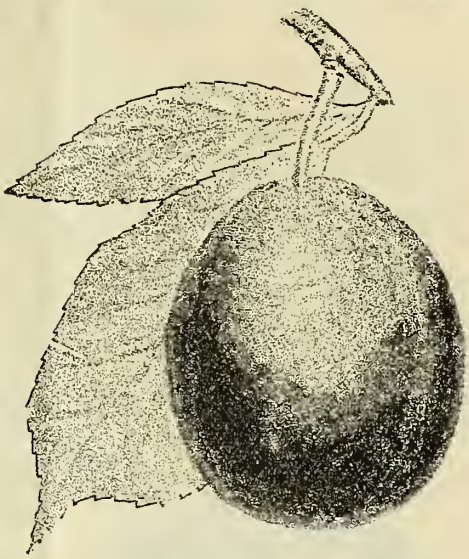
American Seedlings. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per dozen, $10 per 100.
2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $5 per dozen, $34 per 100.

PLUMS.

PLUM-GROWING is looking up. For many years this branch of agriculture had been practically abandoned in many places where Plums had formerly been largely grown, owing in the main to ravages of black-knot and curculio. But Plums are now coming to the front. Japan Plums are being studied, and some of them are very promising. They are especially vigorous growers, and begin bearing young—two important points in their favor.

The best soil for the Plum is a rich loam. The trees should be thinned out somewhat each spring. Plums will grow almost anywhere, and require very little care except to prevent curculio and black-knot. Plant in orchard 20 feet apart each way, 108 trees to the acre.

	Each	100	1,000
4 to 6 feet . .	$0 25	$20 00	$180 00
3 to 4 feet . . .	20	18 00	150 00



SPAULDING.

Abundance. This new Plum is a curiosity in its way. In growth it is so strong and handsome, and the bloom so beautifully white and highly perfumed, as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree. It is a very early and profuse bearer, producing bloom and fruit even in the nursery row. It appears to be curculio-proof. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful, amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, and of delicious sweetness; stone small, and parts readily from the flesh. In season it is very early, ripening in advance of other Plums.

Kelsey Japan. A good grower, and free from disease. Fruit large, greenish yellow, solid, rich and juicy. Valuable for canning or evaporating. Season, July to August.

Shipper's Pride. Productive; fruit large, good quality; a good shipper.

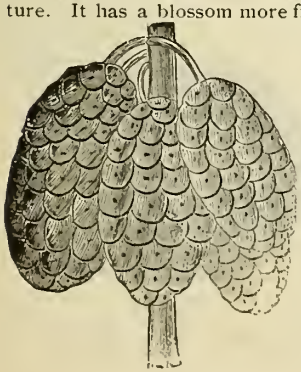
Wild Goose. Large; bright red; juicy, sweet, good quality; very showy, profitable. Season, middle of June.

Spaulding. Here we have another Plum which claims to be curculio-proof. The tree is a thrifty grower, with rich, dark foliage. The fruit is large, of yellowish green color; flesh pale yellow, very firm and sweet; stone small, and parts readily from flesh. Most excellent for canning. Ripens middle of August.

Satsuma. This is a Japan Plum, consequently very hardy; a profuse bearer. Flesh rich purple, solid, juicy and of fine quality, containing very small stone. H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist, says: "The Satsuma Plum is equal to Kelsey in size and quality. It is as red as blood inside. A month earlier than Kelsey, and probably hardier. It may prove more valuable for the north, where the Kelsey does not succeed."

THE TRIFOLIATE ORANGE (CITRUS TRIFOLIATA).

A new hardy Orange. This is the most hardy Orange, being adapted to our cooler as well as to the warmer climates. Its leaves are a beautiful glossy green, of a trifoliate nature. It has a blossom more fragrant than any other Orange blossom, rather smaller, and bears profusely small fruit of a bright orange-red color, which, however, is not suitable for eating. It is a dwarf tree, with symmetrical growth, suitable for pot-culture or for the lawn. This tree, covered with an abundance of fragrant blossoms in early spring and summer, afterwards with small bright fruit, is a pleasing sight; a great addition to the lawn. 10 cts. each, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000.



MULBERRIES.

Downing. Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about 4 or 5 years of age. Bears, for 3 months; fruit large and of good quality. Leaves excellent for silk-worms. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, $5 per doz., $30 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, $3.50 per doz., $25 per 100.

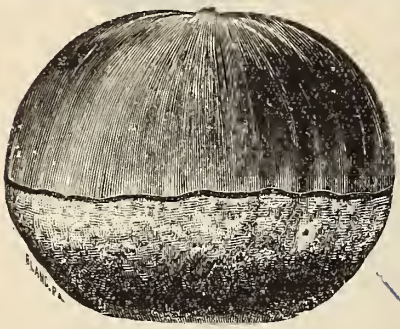
Russian. Quite hardy and of rapid growth; a good shade tree. Fruit rather small. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per dozen, $10 per 100.

NUT TREES.

THE growing of nut trees is not only a pleasant occupation, but if intelligently and persistently followed is also a sure road to wealth. If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. It was a wise man who said, "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you're sleeping." A few days devoted to planting nut trees would add many a dollar in value in improving the surroundings, the comforts and pleasures of home The present mode of farming demands a change, in cultivating less land, and doing it better. More attention has been given lately to the culture of nuts than heretofore. Whereas formerly a farmer possessed one or two nut trees on a poor piece of land in some out-of-the-way corner, now farmers and fruit-growers give their best soil to the culture of nuts, and reap handsome returns. We think so highly of the culture of nut trees that we have recently purchased several acres of land, which we are devoting entirely to the culture of chestnuts. There is a prejudice among some people against planting nut trees. They think it pays better to plant the nuts themselves. This was true several years ago, when the nurseryman procured his trees from the forest, where the roots were poor from being crowded and receiving no care; but now the nut tree has as much importance and receives as much care as anything in the nursery, and we say, "Plant nut trees."

CHESTNUTS.

Japan Mammoth. This is the largest Chestnut brought to our notice, and among the most productive. It begins to bear when only 2 or 3 years of age, nuts measuring 4 to 6 inches in circumference and bearing from 3 to 7 nuts, in one bur. It is very early, and does not require frost to open the burs. Thus early, it commands fancy prices in the markets. It is covered with a bitter skin, which should be removed when eaten raw, and the nuts will be as good as ordinary Chestnuts. This bitterness, however, disappears when the nuts are boiled. Many persons are planting this nut exclusively for profit, and every farmer should have some. **1 year**, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $15 per 100; **2 years**, 35 cts. each, $3 per dozen, $20 per 100; **Grafted**, 50 cts. each, $5 per dozen.



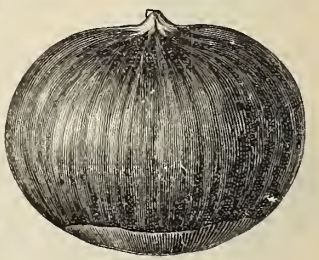
JAPAN MAMMOTH.

Numbo. Early; ripens usually before frost. Nuts large, of good quality. Hardy, productive; although a European variety, it is well adapted to our climate. Grafted trees, 75 cts. each, $7.50 per dozen.

American Sweet. This is a native American forest tree. Its growth is symmetrical, and it makes a beautiful shade tree; often planted along drives. The nut is sweet and of fine flavor. **1 year**, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per dozen, $15 per 100; **2 years**, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100.

Paragon. Hardy, productive; large, fine quality. Grafted, $1.25 each, $12 per dozen.

Spanish. A handsome, rapid-growing ornamental tree, which bears abundantly large nuts. Profitable for market. Not as sweet as the American, but their size commands ready sale for them. 20 cts. each, $2 per dozen, $15 per 100.



SPANISH.

JAPAN CHESTNUTS.

Advance. This Chestnut ripens among the first, and comes into bearing when only 2 or 3 years old, and is very productive; 2 or 3 large nuts to the bur. Dark in color, smooth and handsome. Ripens September 15. $3 each, grafted.

Early Reliance. Tree of low, dwarf, spreading habit, and beginning to bear immediately—1-year grafts being frequently loaded. Nut large, 3 to 5 in a bur; tree very productive; nuts smooth, bright and uniform. Ripens September 18 to 20. $3 each, grafted.

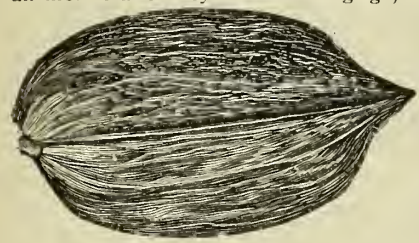
Success. This is the largest in size of any of these Japan Chestnuts. Tree an upright, vigorous grower; very productive. Ripens September 20 to 23. $3 each, grafted.

SHELLBARKS.

A hardy, thrifty, large-growing tree; nut sweet, excellent flavor, thin-shelled. Wood valuable for timber. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100.

PECANS.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and large an income after they attain bearing age, which is at 6 or 8 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich, alluvial soils produce larger crops. Nuts may be planted in the place where the trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in the nursery one or two years before planting in the orchard.



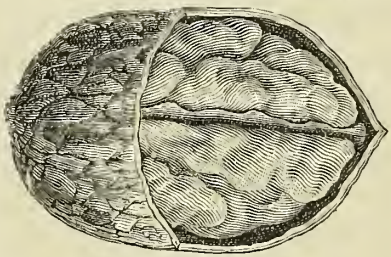
In growth, the Pecan is symmetrical; it is valuable as a shade tree, retaining its light green foliage until late in the fall. It produces sweet, oblong, thin-shelled nuts in great abundance. 25 cts each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100.

WALNUTS.

Japan. A very hardy variety, found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan. Its foliage is handsome, the leaves being large, hence is a good shade tree, producing nuts abundantly, the shell of which is not so thick as that of the American Walnut, but thicker than that of the English Walnut. Nut sweet, good quality; somewhat resembles a butternut, but is claimed by some to be superior to it. Bears young, and is quite regular. **1 year**, 25 cts. each, $2 per dozen, $15 per 100; **2 years**, 35 cts. each, $3 per doz., $25 per 100.

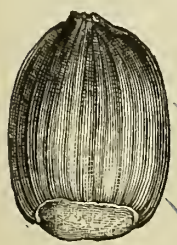
American. This tree is valuable both for producing a most superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts. **1 year**, 15 cts. each, $2 per dozen, $10 per 100; **2 years**, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100.

English. Can be grown as far north as New York. The tree is of lofty growth, and produces a large, thin-shelled, delicious nut. No one should be without an English Walnut tree. **1 year**, 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100; **2 years**, 50 cts. each, $4 per dozen, $30 per 100.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

Persian. Claimed to be very hardy, enduring zero weather; a vigorous grower, and fruits young; does not leaf or blossom until late in the spring, thereby escaping late frosts. The nuts grow in clusters, and are large, meaty, full kernels and of fine flavor. Shell thin; can be broken with the fingers, though it will not break in moving; valuable. **1 year**, 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.; **2 years**, 35 cts. each; $2.50 per dozen.



KENTISH COB.

FILBERT (HAZELNUT).

These nuts are of easy culture. Tree is dwarf, hardy and a good cropper. Every one should have Filberts.

Common English. 20 cts. each, $2 per dozen.

Kentish Cob. One of the largest and finest of Filberts; meaty, and of excellent quality. 20 cts. each, $2 per dozen.

ALMONDS.

Hard-Shell. Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Blossoms attractive and handsome. Tree a good cropper. The shell cracks when the fruit ripens, and the kernel drops out. 20 cts. each, $2 per dozen.

Soft, or Paper-Shell. This is the Almond of commerce, and although more highly flavored and of better quality than the hard-shell, is not so hardy. Kernel sweet and good. 20 cts. each, $2 per dozen.

BUTTERNUTS.

Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental. Bears young; productive. Nuts are longer than the black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

	Each	100
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 feet . . . . . $40 per 1,000 .	$0 08	$6 00
" " 8 to 10 feet . . . . . 90 per 1,000 .	15	12 00
" " 10 to 12 feet . . . . . 120 per 1,000 .	20	15 00
" " 12 to 15 feet . . . . . 150 per 1,000 .	25	20 00
Maple, Silver, 6 to 8 feet	15	10 00
" " 8 to 10 feet	30	20 00
" " 10 to 12 feet	40	30 00
" Sugar, 6 to 8 feet	40	30 00
" " 8 to 10 feet	50	40 00
" " 10 to 12 feet	60	50 00
" Norway, 6 to 8 feet	40	30 00
" " 8 to 10 feet	50	40 00
" " 10 to 12 feet	75	65 00
American Linden, 6 to 8 feet	50	40 00
" " 8 to 10 feet	60	50 00
" **Elm,** 6 to 8 feet	35	25 00
" " 8 to 10 feet	55	45 00
Hemlock, 2 to 3 feet	25	15 00
" 3 to 4 feet	35	25 00
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet	25	20 00
" " 3 to 4 feet	40	30 00
Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 feet	35	25 00
" " 3 to 4 feet	40	30 00
New American Weeping Willow, 6 to 7 feet	60	45 00
American Abor-vitæ, 2 to 3 feet	20	15 00
" " 3 to 4 feet	30	25 00
Weir's Cut-leaved Maple, 5 to 6 feet	50	40 00
Kilmarnock Willow, 5 to 6 feet	50	40 00

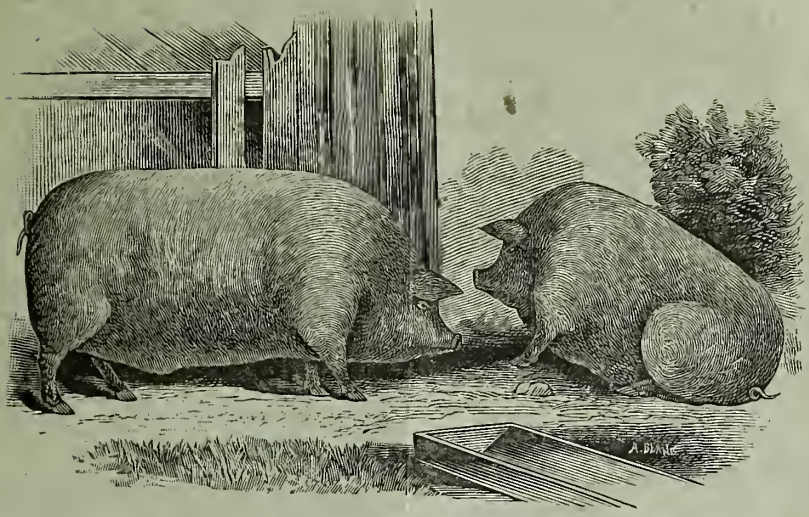
HEDGE PLANTS.

Osage Orange, 1 year	$3 per 1,000
" " 2 years	4 "
California Privet	$5 per 100, 40 "

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER.

Crimson clover is an annual, with beautiful scarlet blossom. Seed sown in July, August or September will mature a crop of seed the first week in June. It is a rank grower; stools to an unusual degree; when opportunity offers, attains oftentimes to a height of 2 feet; roots to a depth of 1 to 2 feet, even in unfavorable soil. It does not require petting of any sort; can be grown on any soil. It will yield 8 tons of green fodder per acre if cut between the 5th and 10th of May, and for silage, hay, or when plowed under for green manure, compares well with any leguminous crop. It is a fine thing to plant in orchards to eradicate weeds, as it is such a rank grower that weeds do not have room to grow. It serves as a protection for falling fruit, and is a saving of expense in the cultivation of orchards. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and is used for soiling, and plowing down in place of rye; is useful in binding drift soils and for preventing washing on hillsides. 25 cts. per pint, 45 cts. per quart, postpaid by mail; $1.40 per peck, $5 per bushel, by express.

4399A J. Horace McFarland Company, Horticultural Printers, Harrisburg, Pa.



PURE JERSEY RED SWINE.

IN OFFERING these Burlington County JERSEY-REDS to pork raisers in all parts of our extended country, we do so with the full assurance that they are *superior* to any other breed, when bred *pure*, and will *improve* any other breed with which they are *crossed*. This breed of swine, sometimes called Durocs, vary somewhat in color from light sandy to dark red; are very hardy; pigs grow very fast when young, and will fatten at any age.

For years the New Jersey breeders have striven to produce the heaviest hogs in the United States, and they have succeeded. Whole litters of pigs have been fattened by them which, at 1½ years of age, have averaged, dressed, *700 to 800 pounds*, and there are accounts of weights reaching even *1,000 pounds*; and when *2 years old* going up to *1,200 and 1,300*. They have well earned the reputation of *champion breeders of big weights*.

Jersey Red sows have *large litters*. Young sows from 7 to 10 pigs, and old sows from 10 to 18; 12 and 14 strong pigs at one litter is not at all uncommon. No breed has stronger pigs at birth, and it is very doubtful if any have pigs as strong. No help is required when pigging, either for the sow or pigs. The pigs are always strong and active, because the parents are invigorated with strong blood and most excellent constitutions. The little pigs possess so much vigor and the sows are so quiet that the loss of pigs is very small. They are not so subject to thumps as the more inactive of pigs with feeble heart circulation. They are docile and easily confined—the lopped ears contributing to quiet habits.

As foragers they excel all other breeds, and it is because of the utter lack of feebleness on their part. A strong constitution is the foundation for a strong appetite, and a good appetite is naturally the outgrowth of good digestion and power of assimilation. These favorable conditions are found in these hogs in a marked degree, which makes them less liable to diseases, and they are the swine that can be made to utilize the cheaper and coarser foods. They will make a good growth on pasture and vegetables.

Improvement in the quality of pork is necessary to meet a coming demand in the public taste, and it lies in the pasture lot and vegetable field, rather than in the corn-crib. Their meat is firm, and cuts to the best advantage with little waste. They are most emphatically the breed for lean meat.

A few lines from an article in the *Country Gentleman* are expressive:

"JERSEY RED SWINE.—Being a producer as well as a packer of hogs, I am led to contribute some items of general interest to the business. I claim that Burlington county, N. J., is the banner county of the world, both as to round lots of hogs of the greatest weight and as to pounds of pork to the acreage of the county. The predominant swine are Jersey Reds. A few of our amateur farmers (myself included) are experimenting with the fancy black breeds, but are not ready yet to astonish anyone with figures. Those who are seriously and solemnly engaged in farming for a living stick to the Reds, which have of late years been greatly improved until now it is claimed that in form and neatness they are equal to any; in constitution much more hardy than any other breed, and capable of taking on fat to the extent of 800 to 900 pounds live weight—several pens having reached this weight this season."—*Cor. of Country Gent.*

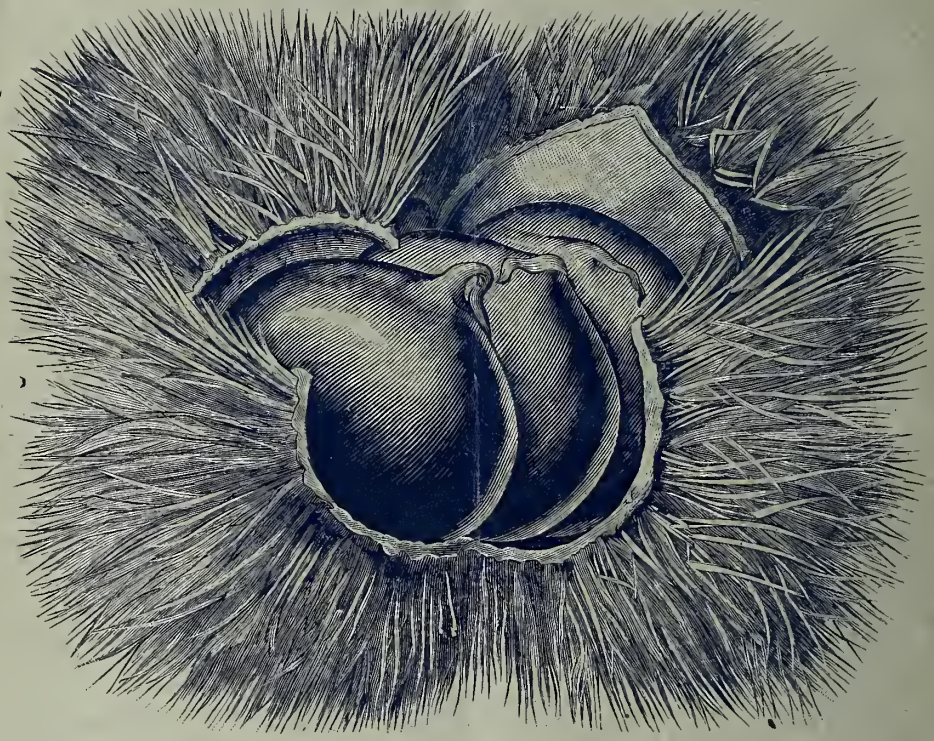
One farmer raised and slaughtered, during a period of 16 years, 463 hogs about 21 months old, that averaged 538 pounds, dressed. One crop of 18, about same age, averaged 728 pounds, and dozens of crops of pigs 9 months old dressed 300 to 375 pounds average.

Prices:—Boxed and delivered to express office, with food for journey, guaranteed pure blood, first-class, and to arrive safely.

Single pig, 9 weeks old	$6 00,	pair (not akin)	$12 00
" 3 months old	10 00,	" "	18 00
" 4 "	12 00,	" "	22 00
" 5 "	14 00,	" "	25 00
" 6 "	20 00,	" "	35 00

☞ Young sows, bred, $20 to $25 each.

☞ BOARS fit for service, 5 to 6 months old, $20 to $25 each.

☞ TERMS CASH.—Money may be sent by Draft, Certified Check, P. O. Money-order or Registered Letter. Address

J. S. COLLINS' SON, Moorestown, N. J.